Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 117 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, April 29, 1794. [Whole No. 513.]

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118.
Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each,
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Mathews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793.—Her name was painted on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, 2 moys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.

March 17. diw.

ESSENCE
For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Sweedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate, on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.
Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Booklellers,

MINUTES

OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,
THE FOLLOWING
Tracts of Land,
In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing	acres
Southweſt quar. of	Townſhip	No. 2,	9,424
Northweſt	do.	do. 4,	5,647
Northeaſt	do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southweſt	do.	do. 7,	9000
Southweſt	do	do. 8,	3,950
Northweſt	do.	do. 8,	6,250
Southeaſt	do.	do. 9,	6,250
Southeaſt	do.	do. 10,	9,000
Northweſt	do.	do. 10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.
April 10. tuth&s t14M

—NO. 21—
Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.
POYNTELL'S
AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF
PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, compriſing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.

Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.

In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of
French paper hangings
of very ſuperior quality. (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.
April 25 tuth&sew

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 28d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tu &s3w

(NO. 60)
Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:
Be it remembered that

on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the ſaid diſtrict hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual "ſurvey; containing an exact deſcription "of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in "the City and Liberties; of the ſituation "of all the principal public buildings; of "the rivulets, and as much of the Canal "as lies within the compaſs of the draft, "by H. P. Folie: publiſhed by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
April 9. w&s2w

Copied from a London paper of the 8th of February.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Monday night the Royal family went to the little Hay Market Theatre for the firſt time this ſeaſon. A moſt afflicting ſcene occurred at the opening of the doors. The expectation of their Majeſties' preſence drew the uſual crowd, and on opening the doors, the torrent broke in with impetuoſity. At the entry of the theatre there is an ill contrived deſcending ſtair to the pitt; on which ſome of the foremoſt of the multitude loſt their feet and fell; the crowd preſſed over them with that thoughtleſs fury which in ſuch a moment no compaſſion can touch, no eloquence ſoften. Our readers will hear it with horror! in shis way, *ſeventeen human beings were trodden to death!* excluſive of thoſe, who being recovered from the effects of ſuffocation, are ſcarcely expected to ſurvive the bruiſes which they ſuſtained under the preſſure of the eager, unthinking crowd, whoſe ſympathy was extinguiſhed in their curioſity. The confuſion laſted for half an hour, and for all that time no poſſible aid could be given to the victims. As ſoon as poſſible the bodies were carried to the adjoining houſes; ſeven of them to Mr. Winches, the druggiſt, two or three of them to Meſſrs. Longman and Broderip's, and the reſt to other houſes in the neighbourhood, where all the means recommended by the Humane Society were tried to reſtore animation in vain. But one perſon out of all the victims were recovered. Several of them were immediately recognized as having lived in the neighbourhood, and nine were taken to St. Martin's work houſe, where four of them were owned; five ſtill remain there whoſe names are unknown.

The accident did not interrupt the performance; the houſe was quite crowded with the *Beau Monde*, and the pieces went off with great laughter and applauſe. It was ſaid the ſhocking event was not made known to their Majeſties till next morning.

The following is a liſt of the dead, as accurate as we can at preſent produce:

Mr. and Mrs. Bradden, of Size-lane.
Mrs. Hartwell, Bridge-Street.
A Nephew of Mrs. Bradden.
Mrs. Edgar and daughter, of Pall-Mall.
Mrs. Spencer, of St. James' Market.
Mr. Robinſon, of Clerkenwell.
Mrs. Fiſher and two Ladies, names unknown, of Norris-ſtreet.
Mr. Brooke, of the Herald's-office.
Mr. Pigan of ditto.
Captain Garbut, of the Merchantman Three Siſters, of Whitby.

There were ſome others, whoſe names are not known, but who were taken by their friends from St. Martin's work-houſe. One remained there laſt night un-owned.

Mr. Bradden was ſo much hurt, that ſurgeons deſpair of his recovery.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,
Wedneſday, April 16, 1794.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

Mr. Brown from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh the poſt office and poſt roads within the United States," reported amendments, which were read and adopted, and it was agreed to amend the bill accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

Mr. Foſter from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had examined the bill, entitled, "an act to authoriſe Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," and that it was duly enrolled.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thurſday, April 17th, 1794.

Mr. Vining reported from the commit-

tee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned two enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act to authoriſe Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army." And the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," and they were delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee that they had this day laid the laſt mentioned enrolled bills before the Preſident of the United States, and alſo the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions."

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday, April 18.

The petition of Ebenezer Parſons and others, was preſented and read, praying that certain veſſels mentioned in the petition on account of the periſhable nature of their cargoes, may be exempted from the embargo.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

Two memorials from Spencer Man, and Frantz Jacob Foltz, were preſented and ſeverally read, praying allowance of the drawback on a quantity of exported coffee and brandy, the petitioners being unavoidably prevented from compliance with the legal formalities requiſite to entitle them thereto.

Ordered, That theſe petitions ſeverally lie on the table.

(To be continued.)

Extract from the Executive Records of the Senate of the United States.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In Senate, April 16th 1794.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his ſecretary:

United States, 16th April 1794.

GENTLEMEN of the SENATE,

The communications which I have made to you during your preſent ſeſſion, from the diſpatches of our Miniſter in London, contain a ſerious aſpect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be purſued with unremitted zeal, before the laſt reſource, which has ſo often been the ſcourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States, is contemplated, I have thought proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majeſty.

My confidence in our Miniſter Plenipotentiary in London continues undiminiſhed. But a miſſion like this, while it correſponds with the ſolemnity of the occaſion, will announce to the world a ſolicitude for a friendly adjuſtment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hoſtility. Going immediately from the United States, ſuch an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and ſenſibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmneſs and to cultivate peace with ſincerity.

GO. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage was read,

Ordered, that it lie for conſideration.

Thurſday, April 17th 1794.

The Senate took into conſideration the nomination of John Jay to be envoy extraordinary to the court of London, made in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of the 16th inſt.

And on motion to poſtpone the nomination for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the following:

"*Ordered*, that the Secretary of State lay before Senate, a copy of Mr. Jay's report of the 17th of October 1786, upon a letter of Mr. Adams then miniſter at the court of Great Britain, of the 4th of March of the ſame year."

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

"That previous to going into the conſideration of the nomination of a ſpecial envoy to the court of Great Britain, the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to inform Senate of the whole buſineſs with which the propoſed envoy is to be charged."

It paſſed in the negative.

And after debate

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 18th 1794.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the nomination of John Jay, to be envoy extraordinary to the court of London.

On motion,

It was agreed to poſtpone the conſideration thereof for the purpoſe of conſidering the reſolution reſpecting the continuance of the embargo.

On motion, further to poſtpone the conſideration of the nomination of Mr. Jay as envoy extraordinary to his Britannic majeſty, for the purpoſe of paſſing on the bill eſtabliſhing the poſt-office and poſt roads.

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion, to poſtpone the further conſideration thereof until Monday next.

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the Senate the reports of John Jay to Congreſs, while ſecretary of foreign affairs; and in caſe the books in which the ſame are recorded are tranſmitted to the Senate, that the ſame be returned by the ſecretary of the Senate, to the office of the ſecretary of State.

Saturday, April 19.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the Department of State, accompanying the reports of John Jay while ſecretary of foreign affairs; in purſuance of the reſolution of the 18th inſtant, requeſting the Preſident of the United States to that purpoſe, which was read.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States of the 16th inſt. containing the nomination of John Jay, to be envoy extraordinary of the United States to his Britannic Majeſty.

On motion, to poſtpone the conſideration of the nomination for the purpoſe of conſidering the following motion:

"*Reſolved*, That any communications to be made to the Court of Great Britain may be made through our miniſter now at that court, with equal facility and effect, and at much leſs expenſe, than by an envoy extraordinary; and that ſuch an appointment is at preſent inexpedient and unneceſſary.

"That to permit Judges of the Supreme Court to hold at the ſame time any other office or employment emanating from, and holden at the pleaſure of the executive, is contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and, as tending to expoſe them to the influence of the executive, is miſchievous and impolitic."

It paſſed in the negative—Yeas 10—Nays 17.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon, and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherfurd, Strong, and Vining.

On motion to agree to the nomination.

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 18—Nays 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherfurd, Strong and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Hawkins, Martin, Monroe, and Taylor.

So it was

Reſolved, That the Senate do adviſe and conſent to the appointment of John Jay as envoy extraordinary of the United States to his Britannic Majeſty, agreeable to the nomination.

Ordered, That the ſecretary lay this reſolution before the Preſident of the United States.

A motion was made as follows:

"*Reſolved*, That upon all executive buſineſs, the minority on any queſtion, may enter their reaſons on the journals."

Ordered, that the motion lie for conſideration.

Monday, April 21.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made the 19th inſtant, that it be

"*Reſolved*, That upon all executive buſineſs the minority, on any queſtion, may enter their reaſons."

And on the queſtion to agree to this reſolution it paſſed in the negative.

Extract from the executive records.

Atteſt,

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

In the markets of the 25th and 26th, there was an entire want of ſeveral of the indiſpenſable articles of life. Some of the ſections made a proclamation by the ſound of the trumpet, inviting the citizens to leave the butcher's meat for the ſick, women in child-bed, and wet-nurſes. Under the old regimen, more than half the kingdom was ſupported by fiſh during Lent, according to the rites of the ci-devant religion. Now, when an attempt is made to introduce a conformity to this regulation, it is found to be impoſſible, becauſe the peaſants, from the very commencement of the revolution, having been allowed to cut through the banks of the ponds and lakes, theſe have no longer been kept up, and the fiſh, that abundant ſource of ſupply, is conſequently deſtroyed. This deficiency muſt be ſupplied by meat, and this becomes one of the many cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity.

In an addreſs preſented to the Commune, the Section of Indiviſibility has made the following ſtatement reſpecting the ſituation of the priſons:

"The priſons are no other than ſo many pleaſurable reſidences. Choice entertainments, the moſt exquiſite food, delicious wines, muſic, concerts, plays, promenades, ſuſpicious aſſemblages, unlawful converſations—ſuch are the enjoyments and amuſements of the priſoners. They have even contrived to convey into the jails, cattle, game, tame fowls, &c. It is for them alone, that the nouriſhing animal ſheds his blood, while the Sans Culottes, who, with their own blood have cemented the baſis of our Holy Liberty, can obtain theſe articles of ſupport at no price whatever, or if they do procure them now and then, it is not until the trader, as counter revolutionary as our open enemies, has inſolently complained of the maximum. To theſe good people the butcher's ſhops are ſhut. The pork-ſeller has no longer any meat to diſpoſe of; the grocers have neither oil nor ſugar; nor do the cows, as heretofore, ſupply milk for uſe, or for the making of butter; the hens have ceaſed to lay their eggs; and, finally, the earth no longer yields up her fruits and her productions."

The Adminiſtration of Police is accuſed of ſharing in, and tolerating theſe abuſes.

The Section of Indiviſibility followed up its addreſs by a reſolution to demand of the Convention, the tranſportation out of Paris of thoſe impriſoned on ſuſpicion; the ſequeſtration of their effects till two years after peace; and a prohibition againſt any one entering the houſes in which they are to be confined in the provinces, or correſponding with them. After the ſequeſtration of their goods and revenues, the Section propoſed that they ſhould have three livres a day for their ſupport, and ſhould have but one common lodging with the indigent perſons who might be confined in the ſame houſes.

The Section alſo propoſed, that the Municipality or Adminiſtrators of Supply ſhall furniſh the cattle and other animals to the butchers, poulterers, &c. who ſhall be allowed to ſell no more than half a pound of fleſh daily to each citizen, who for that effect is to be provided by the committees with a certificate, as in the caſe of bread, &c.

This buſineſs being ended, a long diſcuſſion aroſe during which it was obſerved, that for upwards of four months the Police had not granted permiſſion to any one to viſit thoſe who are impriſoned on ſuſpicion; and that for ſeveral days, not one ounce of meat had been carried to the priſons, unleſs for the ſick.

March 3.

The ſcarcity of meat, butter, vegetables, &c. is ſtill the ſame at Paris; a calf's caul ſells for 20 livres, and a capon, on the 27th of laſt month, ſold for 47 livres; a great quantity of rotten poultry has again been thrown into the river.

A letter was received from one of the Adminiſtrators of Rochelle, dated the 19th of February, ſtating that the national forces in La Vendee were diſperſed, and that ſome pieces of artillery had fallen into the power of the rebels.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the talk of a deſcent on England prevails in every part of the Weſt Coaſt, where they pant to atack proud Albion, and revenge the crimes of Pitt. From L'Orient our advices ſtate, that the moſt earneſt preparations are making for a deſcent on England.

On the 27th, the guillotine ſtruck off ſixteen heads. The victims were men and women of the lower ranks.

The ci-devant Cardinal de Brienne, Archbiſhop of Sens, one of the Fathers of the Conſtitutional Church, diſtinguiſhed by his intrigues, & by his connection with the pretended philoſophers whoſe harangues have contributed ſo much to the deſtruction of France, has juſt anticipated the puniſhment of the guillotine by dying in his bed.

Addreſſes, out of all number, are daily handed to the convention, praying it not to liſten to terms of peace, till all the tyrants of the earth have bit the duſt. The moſt remarkable is that from Rochelle, which contains the following paſſage:

"Let us place Kings in the ſtate we are in—let us ſuppoſe them to have been favoured by victory; we aſk the Univerſe, would thoſe deſpots have thought to have ever ſhed blood enough to aſſuage their rage? No!——Manes, death maſſacre fire covering all France. Irons! Irons! the Republic deſtroyed!—let us tremble at thoſe images. No—no truce with the tyrants of nations. Let 100,000 Sans Culottes go over and deal their blows in England. Yes! London muſt become a Carthage for us—and let tiumphant Liberty inſcribe in her records the united names of England and France."

Rouſin denounced a new faction in the Convention, which, he ſaid, was worſe than the Briſſotine party; and denounced Philippeaux as an oppreſſor of the Patriots. The Cordeliers then took the reſolution to appoint Commiſſioners to collect the different charges againſt the new faction, and to read their names in its ſittings.

The grand total of priſoners in the different goals of Paris, amounts to 5866.

LEYDEN, March 5.

The news from the Empire does not contain any fact or article worth mentioning.

Various are the conjectures on the arrival of the Commiſſioners from France, reſpecting their errand; but more at the kind reception they met with at Mayence and at Frankfort, at which latter place the Pruſſian general Kalkreuth behaves to two of them in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner.

It appears the French army on the Rhine, under general Michaud, is poſted to act purely on the defenſive, owing to the great detachments drawn from him, which have joined Pichegru, to act againſt the Combined Armies in a maſs in Flanders.

COURTRAY, February 30.

Previous to the French army of the north taking the field, General Pichegru wrote the following to the Prince de Cobourg:

"GENERAL,

"I ſummon you, in the name of the French Republic, to give up immediately Queſnoy, Valenciennes, and Conde, otherwiſe I ſhall attack and vanquiſh you.

PICHEGRU."

WARSAW, February 15.

The Ruſſian troops of the Ukraine and Podolia are in motion, as alſo thoſe who are quartered in Tartary; they are making diſpoſitions which ſeem to announce a ſpeedy war with the Turks; and unfortunately our advices from Conſtantinople give us room to believe peace will ſoon be at an end between thoſe two powers.

LONDON, March 6—14.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ult. ſtate the arrival of a Britiſh meſſenger in that harbour, with orders from the court of London to Admiral Lord Hood, to raiſe the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

Letters from Paris which have eſcaped the vigilance of the committees, ſtate, that the difficulty of procuring proviſions in that metropolis has given riſe to much uneaſineſs. The people demand a king and bread; and the deputies dare no longer ſhew themſelves in public, unleſs in repairing to the Convention, where they daily hear very unpleaſant complaints. The two commiſſioners who were repreſented as ſick at Angers, were taken and killed by the Royaliſts in the action of St. Fulgent. Theſe letters further ſtate, that General Moulin did not, as his party have repreſented, kill himſelf as a ſtaunch republican, but was diſpatched with a piſtol by La Roche Jaquelin; and that the infection which broke out at Nantz, by the putred exhalation of the dead bodies of 9000 of the royaliſts of La Vendee, who had been either guillotined or ſhot there, has occaſioned in that city an epidemic diſorder which carries off a great number of the inhabitants.

The French have their new plan for the preſent campaign, as well as the combined princes of Europe. They are to declare all Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, Liege, &c. *une partie integrante de la republique* & it is poſſible that this decree has already paſſed as a preliminary to the attack on the armies, that all the friends of France in thoſe countries may be rouſed to join them.

But, what is of more conſequence to their cauſe, they have ſucceeded in procuring an armed neutrality. Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Venice, have entered into a negociation for maintaining the rights of nations; and to this confederacy they have invited America, Florence, Genoa, and all other ſtates who have been threatened, as well as thoſe now at war, who have been forced to join the allied powers.

Commodore Elphinſton, who was appointed commandant at Toulon, on its being firſt poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, is on his way to England, with two very fine ſhips of the line, taken in that port—one of them is the Commerce de Marſeilles, of 120 guns.

There are French papers in this town of the 27th. By theſe it appears, that the Royaliſts have, ſince the former accounts in the convention, gained ſome conſiderable advantages over the forces of the anarchiſts. There is reaſon to believe, that diſcontent and deſpair are the general ſenſations of the people of Paris.

In-fact, the Royaliſts in Brittany, who have been ſo often extirpated by the national conventioniſts, and have as often riſen from the dead, are at this moment in as great force as they were at any period of the laſt year; and it now appears, that the chiefs of that party have been actively, tho' with ſecrecy, employed all the winter months, to collect a very formidable force againſt the opening of the campaign; and ſuch as will induce our government to ſend them ſuccours. The Royaliſts are now attempting to gain ſome port, where our troops may land with ſafety; and Lord Moira is arrived at Jerſey, in order to be on the ſpot to receive the ſpeedieſt intelligence from them. Government has, there is reaſon to believe, the moſt certain information, of the ſtrength of their force, which promiſes the moſt important advantages. The whole country of the Bas Limoſin is in arms againſt the convention; and by private letters we know, that M de Precy, who commanded the Royaliſts at Lyons, and retired to Rovergue after the evacuation of that city, is now in the Bas Limoſin country, at the head of 6000 men, and is making the beſt of his way to join the Royaliſts of Brittanny.

We learn by the Dutch mail, that the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland have publiſhed a placart to the ſame purport as the bill brought into our parliament relative to Bills of Exchange drawn by and in favor of perſons reſident in France ſince the 1ſt of January, 1794.

Several Engliſh men of war entered the Gulph of St. Florenzo; and after having directed their fire upon ſome adjacent heights, they effected a landing of the troops, whom they brought with them, at a place called Parallo, at the diſtance of four Italian miles from Fort Moraſella. This latter fort being immediately attacked by land and ſea, ſurrendered, after a reſiſtance of two days. Soon after, the Britiſh troops joined by ſome of the Corſicans, went to attack another fort, called Furnali, the iſſue of which expedition has not yet tranſpired. At the ſame time a moſt violent cannonade was heard at Capo Corſo.

On Sunday night, about midnight, his royal highneſs the Duke of York ſet off from York-Houſe, to join the enemy in Flanders. His royal Highneſs was attended by general Huiſe, colonels Hewgill and Calvert, and Captain Murray.

Yeſterday general Fox ſet off from the War-Office to join the army on the continent.

A terrible plot to deliver the important fortreſſes of Luxemburg to the French, is ſaid to have lately been diſcovered, juſt in time to prevent its execution.—Part of the fortifications were to be blown up, in order to facilitate the entry of the French. General Schroeder, the Governor, was the principal in the conſpiracy. On its detection he blew out his brains, according to ſome: according to others, he has eſcaped into France, with ſeveral officers and cannoniers.—All ſtrangers are ſent out of the town of Luxemburg; and ſeveral arreſtations have been made.

The government of Florence have publiſhed an edict ordering all French men, of what deſcription ſoever, who cannot prove their reſidence in that Duchy, ever ſince January 15, 1793, to quit the Tuſcan territories in the ſpace of a month from the publication of the edict.

The grand Fleet remains at Spithead almoſt daily reinforced by freſh ſhips, with Eaſt and Weſt-Indiamen tranſports and all ſorts of veſſels for convoy.—So large and noble a collection of ſhipping was never ſcarcely in the univerſe collected together, as are now at St. Helens, Spithead, Cowes, Portſmouth harbor, and Southampton river.—No talk at preſent of ſailing.

The lateſt accounts from Bruſſels ſtate that a general movement is obſerved among the French troops from Thionville as far as Dunkirk. The garriſon of Liſle conſiſts of 15,000 men—that of Douay of between 12 and 14,000.

General Van Damme is in the camp before Dunkirk, with a conſiderable body of troops, threatening to invade maritime Flanders.

A letter dated Mans, Feb. 22, ſtates, that the Royal Chriſtian army ſtill marches in three columns; and that all young people have received orders to take up arms, and to march and repulſe them. Thoſe youths who married to avoid being out in requiſition, are not exempted.

A letter from Rouen, of the ſame date, ſtates that there is an aſſemblage of diſcontented perſons in the environs of Dieppe, who may probably act in favor of the Royaliſts.

Yeſterday arrived ſeveral letters and papers from the Continent, of a very recent date. Our Paris Gazettes reach down to the 27th ult' but, excepting the univerſal cry for proviſions, the extreme want of which is publickly declared in the Convention and in the clubs, there is no particular news.

The deſertions from the French Northern army are more numerous every day; and all deſerters agree in one point, that this army is very deſtitute of Proviſions.

Intelligence was received yeſterday morning in the city, that the valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men had got ſafe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two 74 gun ſhips. Oracle.

The markets at Briſtol are at preſent higher, taking all articles of food upon an average, than can be remembered. The prices are, beef and mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. and from 5s. 4d. to 6s. per ſtone; ſucking pigs, from Wales, are advanced from 2s. 6d. to 3d. 9d. each: and all kinds of poultry are dearer in a like proportion, ſalmon ſells at 4d. per lb.

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning; according to this, nothing new has occurred upon the Rhine.

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 29.

Paſſengers in the William Penn from London.

Mr. Richards, Mr. Maulby, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. M'Lawes, Mrs. M'Lawes, 2 children, Mrs. Boumie, Mr. Toleroun.

From the General Advertiſer.

The General Advertiſer has been compared to the Bruſſel's gazette, by a *democratic* paper in this city, and forſooth the comparison is very pertinent. The Bruſſel's gazette is the humble panegyriſt of monarchy and ariſtocracy, and ſo is the General Advertiſer! the Bruſſel's gazette is the enemy to liberty, and ſo is the General Advertiſer! the Bruſſel's gazette is the creature of a court, & ſo is the General Advertiſer! the Bruſſel's gazette ſtrives to give the people the rank of ſwine, and ſo does the General Advertiſer. How apt then the compariſon. But what character is to be given to the paper that contains this eulogium? The gazette of the United States is the paragon of excellence—Is a philippic upon the ſwiniſh multitude deſireable, it may be found in that gazette. Is it requiſite to picture the horrors of the reign of liberty, apply to that gazette. Do you wiſh to ſee an abject devotion to knights of a funding ſyſtem, ſearch for it in the gazette of the United States. Do you wiſh to ſee Great Britain Vindicated, take a peep into that gazette. Do you wiſh to ſee republicaniſm upon the rack, behold the inſtrument of torture in the Gazette of the United States.

The deciſion is left with the Public.

By this Day's Mail.
NEW-YORK, April 28.

Friday evening in a violent ſquall, a boat overſet in the North river, and 3 French officers belonging to the Partridge, the mate, the ſurgeon, and the boatſwain, were unfortunately drowned.

The King of Great Britain, by proclamation of February 12th, removed the quarantine laid on all American veſſels, on account of the late fever in Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Ship Union,	Whitlock,	Liverpool
Cleopatra,	Keeſe,	Iſle of France
Sally,	Ferres,	Demerara
Belvedere,	De Peyſter,	London
Brig Friendſhip,	Haff,	Boneira
Union,	Keaquick,	Antigua
Molly,	Morgan,	New-Orleans
Schrs. Hope,	Higby,	Cape Francois
Swallow,	Peaſe,	Charleſton
Sloop Ranger,	Gates,	Philadelphia
Eliza,	Brown,	Charleſton
Fair Play,	Williams,	Edenton

The Schooner Hope, from Cape Francois, is loſt from New-Providence, cleared by the Britiſh, and they have releaſed all American veſſels at New-Providence.

The brig Proſper, Tyler, from Curracoa, to Boneira, is dismaſted and put into Curracoa.

The ſhips Mercury and Jay, and Brigantine Enterprize, are arrived at Cork.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, February 16.

Madame Elizabeth, and the children of the late King, are in good health at the Temple, and are allowed a greater degree of liberty than formerly.

Very vigorous exertions are making for the purpoſe of preventing the Royaliſts from becoming again formidable. Troops are ſent from Paris daily, with orders to march at the rate of fourteen leagues a day.

The Society of the Commune of Baſque have made an offering to the Convention of 2000 livers, as a reward to the firſt Republican who ſhall land in England.

The works in the harbors of the Republic are carried on with the greateſt order and alacrity, and conſiderable fleets will ſoon be ready for ſea.

February 23.

On the 13th inſt. ſeven rebels were guillotined, and 28 ſhot at Lyons. Deſpremenil is ſaid to have been arreſted at Havre, and removed to the priſon at Paris.

A great ſcarcity of proviſions ſtill prevails at Paris. The ſection of Quinze-Vingt has lately denounced to the commonality, that they had impriſoned a number of butchers, who had, out of 180 ſheep, killed 150 which were with ewe, and deſired that the culprits might be puniſhed with death. The Council mean to ſupply to the Convention on the ſubject.

Thomas Paine has wrote to the Society of Cordeliers, from his priſon, to requeſt their interference, but the only anſwer he received, was the ſpeech he made in favor of the King.

A new preſident was elected in the evening of the 19th, and St. Juſt, out of 138 votes, had 120; he was in conſequence proclaimed preſident.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Feb. 15.

Arrival of French Eaſt Indiamen.

Jean Bon Saint Andre read a letter from the commander at l'Orient.—He writes, that the frigate Atalanta, coming from the Iſle de France, having informed him that he had ſailed in company with the frigate the Faithful, within ten leagues of that port; and the laſt mentioned frigate having under her convoy ten large Eaſt-India ſhips, had been ſeparated by a thick fog, the commander immediately ſent out a number of veſſels to fall in with the ſaid ſhips; and that, the next day, the ſhips the Fawni the Felicite, the Lucile, the Ganges, the Juſte, the Conſtance, the Baile de Suffrein, the Indien, the Argilette, and the Reciproque, anchored in that port.

In conſequence of a report of St. Andre, the Convention paſſed the following Decree:

1. The Maritime Flag decreed by the National Conſtituent Aſſembly is ſuppreſſed.
2. The National Flag ſhall henceforth be formed of the three National Colours, diſpoſed in three equal bands, put in a vertical direction, in ſuch a manner that the Blue be affixed to the Staff of the Flag, the white in the middle, and the Red floating in the air.
3. The Flag called the Jack, and the Flag on the ſtern of the ſhips, ſhall be diſpoſed in the ſame manner, obſerving the uſual proportion of ſize.
4. The ſtreamers ſhall likewiſe be formed of three colours; of which one fifth ſhall be blue, one fifth white, and three-fifths red.
5. The new National Flag, ſhall be hoiſted in all the ſhips of the Republic on the 20th of May; and the Miniſter of Marine ſhall give the neceſſary orders for that purſpoſe.

LONDON, March 1.

From Peterſburgh there is intelligence, that the celebrated Count Oſtermann, Prime Miniſter of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has reſigned the helm of State Affairs. He will be ſucceeded by the Privy Councellor, Markow, but the latter is not to bear the title of Vice-Chancellor.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Proſperity,	Watts,	Turk's-Iſland
Brig Mary & Elizabeth,	Latimer,	Jamaica
Hope,	Anderſon,	Antigua
Betſey,	Kean,	St. Euſtatia
Sch'r. Polly,	Perſhey,	Virginia
Illinois,	Robſon,	St. Euſtatia
Winfield Packet,	M'Meran,	Virginia
Sloop Betſey,	Lacey,	ditto
Polly & Sally,	Dickey	ditto
Sally,	Coffin,	ditto
Eliza,	Smith,	St. John's
Peggy,	Benthale,	Charleſton

Captain Latimer of the Brig Mary & Elizabeth arrived here in 32 days from Jamaica—he informs that on his paſſage from this port to Jeremie he was captured and ſent into Jamaica, where his Cargo was ſold, and the Brig liberated on condition of giving ſecurity for her full value; as alſo about 60 ſail of other American veſſels; he further informs that they ſtill continue ſending in American veſſels notwithſtanding the late inſtructions.

Theſe inſtructions had not reached Jamaica, when Capt. Latimer ſailed.

PASSAGE POUR ST. DOMINGUE.

Tous les François qui ſe ſont preſentè ou voudront ſe preſenter pour avoir une prompte paſſage pour St. Domingue, ſont inſtamment priès de laiſſer leurs noms aujourd'hui ou demain, dans le comptoir de James Mc. Curach & Co. No. 42 Dock ſtreet, qui ſe propoſent d'envoyer ſon batiment le Samedi prochain 3 de Mai: le batiment eſt tout prêt pour faire à la voile avec des bonnes accommodations pour prendre paſſagers a bord.

April 29. 3 t.

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Publiſhed by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market ſtreet,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould feel for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed.

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 30.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

Highland Reel,

To which will be added,

A New ſerious Pantomime,

called

LA FORET NOIRE,

OR THE

NATURAL SON.

With New Muſic by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.

The Pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Conel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaia Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fredrick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

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VOLUME XI OF

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Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all setts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.

April 22. m&st 6w

Tuesday the 29th instant

11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by public vendue, at Mr. Bowen's Exhibition Room, No. 9, north Eighth street,

A COLLECTION OF

Capital Pictures,

By the most approved French, Italian, and Flemish Masters, collected by a gentleman of taste in Europe, and superior to any that have ever been offered for sale in America.

These Pictures may be viewed at any time previous to the day of sale at the Exhibition Room, where catalogues may be had, and at the Subscribers Auction Room.

LIKEWISE,

A Collection of Books,

in foreign languages, such as Russian, Polish, and a few maps in the said Languages.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

April 22. tuth&st29

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.

April 12. tuth&s6w

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the sixth of May next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting service.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky
One quart of salt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds soap
One pound candles

April 21. mw&s2w

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horter, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w&st

Philad. April 22, 1794.

*** Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers*, that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by post or otherwise, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to these several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

April 17. tuth&s2w.

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs OF PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market street.

April 14. m&thtf

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&ftf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 17

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.